Fig. 6. *Hyria corrugata* Lam. Specimen from Rio Tapajos, Santarem, Brazil.

Fig. 7. *Tetraplodon undosus* (v. Mart.). Specimen from Rio Tiété, Itapura, Brazil.

Plate VII.

Horizontal cross-sections through the gills of *Naiades*. All sections from sterile females. In all figures, i = inner gill, e = outer gill. Photographs taken with B. & L. 1-in. objective.

Fig. 1. *Quadrula pustulosa* (Lea). Specimen from Lake Erie, Cedar Point, Erie Co., O.

Fig. 2. *Unio gibbosus* Barn.

Fig. 3. *Parreysia wynegungaensis* (Lea).

Fig. 4. *Lamellidens consobrinus* (Lea).

Fig. 5. *Spatha kamerunensis* Walk.

Fig. 6. *Hyria corrugata* Lam.

Fig. 7. *Tetraplodon hasemani* nov.

(Specimens of Figs. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 from same localities as on Plate VI: specimen of Fig. 4 from India.)

NOTES ON SOME PLIOCENE FOSSILS FROM GEORGIA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

Some years since Prof. S. W. McCallie, State Geologist of Georgia, called my attention to a small block of soft marl in the State Museum which had a number of shells in it, and at my solicitation the same was kindly forwarded to me for examination. I found the specimens were a mixture of fresh water and marine, and that the fresh water ones seemed to be new besides being more or less distorted. The specimens were very fragile; notwithstanding the greatest care many of the most distorted were badly broken. It is hoped that a future examination will reveal more species and an assortment of forms far greater than those here described. The horizon is probably *Pliocene*, and seems to represent a southern fauna. The exact locality is four miles south of Atkinson, Wayne Co., Ga., on the Saltilla River. The list of species is as follows:

1. *Rangia cuneata* Gray. (Common, rather small.)
2. *Mulinea lateralis* Say.
3. *Mulinea congesta* Con.
4. *Dosinia* ——— sp? (Young shells.)
5. *Modiolaria* ——— sp?
6. *Gemma purpurea* H. C. Lea.
7. *Neritina* ——— sp? (Too poor for identification.)
8. *Neverita* ——— sp? (Fragments.)

New Species.

9. Potamides saltillensis n. sp. Pl. 8, figs. 1, 1a, 1b, and 1c. Shell medium, the largest specimen about an inch in length, whorls nine. Most all the specimens being decorticated; surface marked with transverse lines which vary in intensity, also becoming nodulous near the spire, generally the younger forms are cancellated (fig. 1a). In mature specimens there are three revolving lines above; the uppermost one just below the suture, being nodulous or spinose, this line continues to the base and becomes coarsely nodulous, generally making a shoulder. The other lines are less prominent and increase to 5 or 6. Suture deeply impressed, base coarsely striated. Aperture ovate and smooth, slightly channeled above and below (fig. 1 = normal form). Length of largest specimen is 24 m.m. and breadth of body whorl 9 m.m.

Remarks: Figure 1 = largest.

Figure 1*a* = young, 6 mm. in length.

Figure 1*b* and 1*c* are variations.

Resembles in a general way the Floridian Goniobases. Is related to lagoon forms of the Bahamas.

(*To be concluded.*)

NOTES.

Notes on Ammonitella lunata, Conrad. A paper published by Conrad in the Amer. Jour. Conch. in which he described and figured two fossil shells from the John Day region in Oregon, seems to have been overlooked by more recent writers on the same subject. The one with which this paper deals was described as Planorbis lunatus, and was collected by the Rev. Thomas Condon at Bridge Creek, Ore. It was later redescribed and figured by Stearns as *Ammonitella yatesi praecursor*, a comparison of the descriptions and figures will leave no doubt of the two being identical. The synonymy will stand as follows: *Planorbis lunatus*. Conrad, Amer. Jour. Conch., VI, p. 315, pl. 13, fig. 8, 1871; Report of Geol. Sur. P. 448, 1883; *Gonostoma yatesi*, Cooper, Bull. 18, Geol. P. 16, 1885; *Ammonitella yatesi praecursor*, Stearns, Wash. Acad. Sci., II, p. 656, pl. 35, figs. 8–12, 1900; Science n. ser. p. 153, 1902; Bull. Geol. N. C., p. 67, 1906.

Harry Edson.